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BRIGGS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

- 1964 -

BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Members of the Public Health Committee

Chairman: - Councillor B.M. Robins.

Councillors:	F.G. Atton.	Councillors:	T. Morgan.
	R.H. Barnard.		I.P. Strudwick.
	D. Field.		E. Taylor.
	G.L. Hewson.		H. Welbourne.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J.S. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Office: 50, Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber. Tel: Barton-on-Humber 3154.

Clerk: Mrs. M.H. Akester.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G.F. Hawkins, Cert. P.H.I.B., C.R.S.H. (Meat), M.A.P.H.I.

Office: Town Hall, Brigg. Tel: Brigg 2257.

Clerk: Miss D.M. Clarke.

50, Holydyke,
BARTON-ON-HUMBER.

July, 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I am pleased to report that during 1964 Brigg made better progress towards achieving a satisfactory environment for its citizens than during the previous two years. The completion of the new Council houses enabled us to make progress with slum clearance. Although not completed during 1964 the excellent new warden supervised dwellings for old people were under construction, and are now occupied. This is the type of accommodation which can play a major role in maintaining the health of the elderly, combining the privacy of individual dwellings with ~~communal~~ facilities for social activities which can prevent isolation and loneliness, and which could be used at a later date for the provision of dietary supplements and similar measures to prevent the disabilities of old age. It is particularly pleasing to note that many special features have been incorporated to render these bungalows safe and suitable for the aged.

It is also pleasing to be able to report that action initiated during 1964 resulted subsequently in the cessation of illegal stationing of unfit caravans in the unauthorised site in Cadney Lane. The unsatisfactory site in Mill Lane has also been closed. This is the sort of progress we have been needing, and if we can continue at the same rate in future we will have grounds for satisfaction.

Regrettably unsatisfactory perinatal and infant mortality statistics persisted in 1964. The rates being even worse than those observed in 1963. The cause of this is not clear, and disagreement between the results of serological tests at different laboratories made interpretation of the results of investigations into this extremely difficult.



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There remain also many other problems to solve and difficulties to be overcome. Samples of effluent from the towns new sewage works proved to be very unsatisfactory, despite the fact that the works are less than two years old. During 1965 the engineers have been investigating the causes of this. Fortunately a major factor proved to be incorrect operation resulting in failure to remove sludge, and following improvements in the management of the plant samples are becoming more satisfactory. A detailed report on the capacity of the plant, the amount of sewage reaching it from domestic and from industrial sources, and appropriate recommendations from the consulting engineers is now awaited. A factor which may prove to be of significance is the five-fold increase in industrial effluent above that allowed for when the plant was designed.

Too many houses in Brigg still lack adequate modern amenities. Little use has been made of the Standard Amenity and Discretionary Grants which are available to the owners of these properties. Other towns of comparable size regularly make well over twice as many grants each year as does Brigg. I suspect that some potential applicants are deterred by the difficulty in obtaining two competitive tenders for the work, as required by the Council. This is no obstacle to prosperous firms undertaking major works, but it is a considerable deterrent to the impecunious owner occupier who would normally ask his local builder to suggest how the job should be done, prepare plans and give a price. Under these circumstances other builders cannot be bothered to tender for a job they know is going to the colleague who prepared the plan, and in any case the amount involved is too small to attract their interest. Some other Councils do not require competitive tenders but ask their Surveyor to compare the pricing with published figures of average costs of comparable works, and advise them of the amount which those parts of the work which would attract grant should cost. This system makes it much easier for the type of person most in need of grant aid to obtain it. The present system may well be a substantial deterrent to all except those prosperous enough to employ an architect and seek tenders as a matter of course.

Among the many other unsatisfactory conditions requiring our attention are the public conveniences. Brigg is not alone in experiencing trouble from malicious damage to fittings, and abuse of the premises by a small minority of the public. Even when newly repaired and cleaned, however, the public lavatories in Brigg are not satisfactory. They lack washing facilities, and their design does not lend itself to the provision of these. The toilets at the new cattle market are good, but unless supervised they too would probably suffer from vandalism if opened to the public permanently and not just on market day, as at present. We would be well advised to demolish all the present public toilets, and build one really well designed block with all the pipes, flush tanks and other easily damaged items separated from the public by brickwork. They, along with cleaning equipment, water heater and electrical equipment, could all be housed in a central locked "service" compartment. Adequate use of steel, concrete and glazed brick should enable one to build an attractive modern convenience with only minimal opportunity for vandalism. One good block should be easier to maintain and keep clean than two or more smaller and less satisfactory establishments, but its provision would involve additional expense. There is a real need for satisfactory provision of toilets for the large numbers of people who come to the busy street market, and the availability of hot water at such premises would make it easier for stall holders to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Although the onus is on the stall holder to provide himself with washing facilities, the Council might well feel disposed to allow him to replenish his supply of warm water for washing from a public toilet on payment of a small charge to cover the expense of heating and supplying it.

Although no doubt infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations do occur from time to time, we have been fortunate enough not to have any outbreak of food poisoning in the town during 1964. Epidemic virus gastroenteritis (or vomiting disease) became prevalent in the latter months of the year, and the occurrence of this condition in a number of toddlers who attended a Tufty Club party led at one time to a suspicion that there might have been a food poisoning incident. Investigation showed, however, that there was no food common to the cases, and the spread of home contacts showed that this was case to case spread of infection.

Apart from the measles epidemic the notifications of infectious diseases revealed a continuing rise in incidence of whooping cough, which has been more prevalent in the past two years than for many years past. At one time I believed that this was due to insufficient acceptance of immunisation, but it has recently been found that most of the cases of whooping cough which occur in England now are due to a strain of the germ which used to be rare in this country, and which differs antigenically from the strains used in our vaccines. Until this new strain, known as antigen 1: 3 is included in our vaccine I fear that this disease may continue to increase in incidence. It is probable that a more suitable vaccine will be provided soon. Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified from the Maternity Unit at Brigg during the year. They were widely separated in time, and do not indicate any case to case transfer of infection.

Although the Registrar General's figures only showed three infant deaths, on checking with the deaths registered it was found that a baby aged 9 months which died of accidental causes on Christmas Eve had not been included. This baby had suffocated under its bedclothes, inhaled vomit, and died of asphyxia. Of the remaining infant deaths two related to premature babies, one of which died within 24 hours of birth, the other dying of bronchopneumonia at the age of two weeks. The fourth infant death was due to congenital malformation, the baby dying only an hour after it was born.

As usual, the major causes of death were the diseases of the cardiovascular system, but the proportion of deaths from the cancers showed a rise. The death rates both crude and corrected were almost identical with those in 1963.

It is reassuring to see from the figures provided by the County Medical Officer of Health that a high proportion of babies are protected by immunisation with the triple antigen against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and that an equally high proportion are receiving the oral polio vaccine.

I am indebted to the County Health Inspector for details of food samples examined under the Food and Drugs Act, and to Mr. Hawkins for the details of his work in connection with the environmental services during the year. As usual this is tabulated on the latter pages of this report. Details of chemical analyses of water were kindly supplied by the Engineer to the North Lindsey Water Board. Apart from the gross deficiency in fluorides, on which I have commented before, the water supplied was always of a good quality both in chemical composition and with respect to bacterial contamination.

Although we have still many problems to solve it is heartening to see that real progress is being made once more. Let us hope that we may continue to advance as fast in the coming years.

I commend to your attention the tabulated information in the pages which follow.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. S. Roberts', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

	1962.	1963	1964
Mid-year population	4,910	4,910	5,000
Live births	85	92	78
Stillbirths.	3	3	3
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	2	2	3
Total deaths.	95	79	79

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total
	Male	Female	Tot.	Male	Female	Tot.	
Live Births	36	39	75	1	2	3	78
Stillbirths	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Infant deaths under 1 yr.	0	4	4	0	0	0	4
Infant deaths under 4 wks.	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Infant deaths under 1 wk.	0	2	2	0	0	0	2

Note: The death of one child aged 9 months, omitted by the Registrar General has been included in these figures.

	1963	1964	England and Wales.
			1963
Crude Birth Rate.	18.7	15.6.	18.2
Corrected Birth Rate *	19.8	16.5	(18.2)
Stillbirth Rate	31.6	37.2	17.0
Infant Mortality Rate	32.6	51.2	21.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	24.1	53.2	21.0
Illegitimate Infant " "	111.1	---	26.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	21.7	38.5	14.3
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	21.7	25.6	12.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate	52.6	61.7	29.0
Illegitimacy Rate	9.8	3.8	6.9
Crude Death Rate	16.1	16.0	12.2
Corrected Death Rate *	15.5	15.4	(12.2)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but a low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in Brigg is 1.06 and for deaths 0.96.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1964
(Registrar General's Figures)

Causes of Death	Age in Years						Total	
	0-	1-	15-	25-	45-	75+	M	F
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Inf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polioomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Inf. & Parasit.Dis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Stomach.	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
Cancer - Lung.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cancer - Breast.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Cancer - Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Other.	-	-	-	-	6	2	5	3
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions (C.N.S.)	-	-	-	-	9	13	13	9
Coronary Disease.	-	-	-	-	6	4	7	3
Hypertension.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	3	7	4	6
Other Circulatory Disease.	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1
Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	3
Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Other Respiratory Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer - Stomach & Duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Gastritis, Etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis & Nephrosis.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Pregnancy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases.	1	-	-	-	3	2	3	3
Motor Accidents.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other Accidents.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Causes	4	-	1	-	38	37	43	37

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE
(Locally compiled statistics)

	0 - 1	1 - 14	15 - 49	50+
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>				
Tuberculosis respiratory	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis other	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<u>The Cancers</u>				
Stomach	-	-	-	3
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	-	1
Breast	-	-	-	3
Uterus	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	8
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	1
<u>Cardiovascular Diseases</u>				
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	-	-	1	20
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	1	7
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-
Other heart disease	-	-	-	12
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	2
<u>Respiratory Diseases</u>				
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	5
Bronchitis	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	1
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-
Other diseases	1	-	-	2
Motor Vehicle accidents	-	-	1	-
All other accidents	1	-	-	1
Suicide	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

Disease	Age in Years											Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65+	N.K.
Whooping Cough	1	5	4	4	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	27
Measles	1	4	11	14	14	38	-	1	-	-	1	84
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total:	2	9	15	18	21	42	2	4	1	-	1	111

No cases of the following diseases were notified during the year: Dysentery; Meningococcal infection; Food Poisoning; Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Scarlet Fever; Pneumonia; Poliomyelitis; Diphtheria; Smallpox; Encephalitis; Typhoid Fever; Paratyphoid Fever; Erysipelas; Ophthalmia Neonatorum; Anthrax; Brucellosis; Leptospirosis; Infective Jaundice.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS

CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA DURING 1964

Type of immunisation or vaccination	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough immunisation	19	35	-	-	54
Diphtheria and tetanus immunisation.	-	-	3	-	3
Whooping cough immunisation	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough and tetanus immunisation	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox vaccination	-	17	-	5	22
Smallpox Revaccination	-	-	-	5	5
Tetanus immunisation	-	-	8	-	8
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping cough immunisation (booster)	-	32	6	-	38
Diphtheria and tetanus booster	-	1	43	-	44
Tetanus booster	-	-	-	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Particulars of vaccinations carried out in Brigg Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Salk Vaccine

	Persons born in the years						
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	Others
Had 2 injections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Had 3 injections.	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Had 4 injections.	-	-	-	-	9	-	-

Oral Vaccine

	Persons born in the years						
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	Others
Initial course of 3 oral doses.	16	38	13	3	5	-	2
Oral booster after 2 Salk injections.	-	-	-	14	4	-	-
4th oral after 3 Salk injections or 3 oral doses.	-	-	-	-	88	-	-

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the town by the North Lindsey Water Board. The water comes from deep bores in the chalk at Barrow-on-Humber. Samples are taken weekly at the source.

The results of bacteriological examinations of samples are tabulated below:

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw" Water.	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	105	47
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	13	-
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	7	-
More than 10 per 100 ml. or B Coli type 1 present	17	-

Chemical analyses of "raw" and "softened" water are given on the next page.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

	<u>Raw Water</u>	<u>Treated</u> <u>(Softened) Water</u>
Appearance	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright
Colour	Colourless	Colourless
Taste	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None
	<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Reaction pH Value	6.5	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	15.0	14.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.022	0.020
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.048	0.048
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	4.98	4.98
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	none	none
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis as CaCO_3)	322.5	89.9
Temporary	215.1	89.9
Permanent	107.4	nil
Potmanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.16	0.082
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	215.1	215.1
Silica as SiO_2	8.00	7.00
Alumina as Al_2O_3	0.16	0.82
Iron as Fe_2O_3	0.12	0.06
Calcium as Ca	120.43	35.02
Magnesium as Mg	10.13	0.59
Sodium as Na	3.99	119.19
Carbonates as CO_3	129.0	129.0
Chlorides as Cl	35.0	35.0
Nitrates as NO_3	22.04	22.04
Sulphates as SO_4	63.54	64.19
Manganese as Mn	none	none
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.19	0.19

Probable composition of minderal constituents:

Silica	8.00	7.00
Aluminium Oxide	0.16	0.82
Iron Oxide	0.12	0.06
Calcium Carbonate	215.14	87.46
Calcium Chloride	21.55	---
Calcium Sulphate	90.05	---
Magnesium Chloride	28.51	---
Magnesium Carbonate	---	2.05
Magnesium Nitrate	17.38	---
Sodium Carbonate	---	132.67
Sodium Sulphate	---	94.93
Sodium Chloride	---	57.70
Sodium Nitrate	10.30	30.22

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples of Food taken by the County Health
Inspector for Chemical Analysis

Commodity sampled

No. of samples analysed

Milk	2
Processed milk products	1
Tinned, bottled and preserved foods	3
Sugar and flour confectionery	8
Preserves	4
Meat and fish products	4
Drugs	5

Total: 27

One sample of fruit salad was incorrectly labelled in accordance with the provision of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and representation was made to the manufacturer accordingly.

The remainder of the samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

The following samples of milk were taken on delivery and were subject to testing for efficiency of pasteurisation and sterilisation and for keeping quality, All of these samples satisfied the prescribed tests:

Tuberculin Tested milk pasteurised	17
Sterilised	6

Total: 23

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1964

HOUSING

Total number of dwelling houses and flats in the district	..	..	1467
Total number of houses erected during the year	..	..	71
By the local authority	..	..	45
By other local authorities	..	..	nil
By other bodies or persons	..	..	26
Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	..	..	26
Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954 - 57.			
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	..	..	nil
Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year -			
Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	103
Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	236
Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices -			
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	..	..	5
Action under statutory powers during the year -			
Proceedings under Public Health Acts:			
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	3
Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices			3
Proceedings under the Housing Acts:			
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	nil
Number of unfit houses purchased by the local authority in accordance with the Housing Acts	..	..	nil
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	..	..	nil

Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made					nil
Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders					5
Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	..	..			nil
Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	..	..			nil
Number of dwellinghouses, included in confirmed Clearance Orders	..	..			14
Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance thereof	..	..			2
Total number of dwellinghouses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35, and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957.	..	..	..	..	1
Total number of dwellinghouses occupied under Sections 35, 34 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957.	..	..	..	..	nil
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure					1
Nissen huts or similar hutments -					
Number still occupied	..	..	..	..	nil
Estimated number of dwellings remaining to be dealt with under -					
The Housing Act, 1957 Section 16 and 18.	..	..	..	..	14
The Housing Act, 1957. Section 42	..	..	..	..	nil
Housing Acts - Overcrowding -					
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	..	..			1
Number of persons concerned	..	..	..	..	7
Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	7
Number of families dwelling therein	..	..	..	..	7
Number of persons dwelling therein	..	..	..	..	64

Housing Acts, 1949 - 59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received during 1964	..	..	..	..	..	17
Standard Grant	..	..	..	..	..	15
Discretionary Grant	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of dwellings subject to grant during 1964	..	..	..	..	..	12
Standard Grant	..	..	..	..	..	10
Discretionary Grant	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry in 1964	..	..	..	..	..	nil

Moveable dwellings, tents, vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 -

Number of Site Licences	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total number of caravans permitted under such licence	..	..	..	..	..	60
Number of inspections made during the year -						
Sites	..	..	..	..	..	223
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	..	nil
Number of sites exempt from licence	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of caravans thereon	..	..	..	..	..	varies

Public Health Act, 1936 -

Number of site licences	..	..	..	..	..	nil
Number of individual licences	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licence	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections made during the year -						
Sites	..	..	..	..	..	nil
Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	..	nil
Number of sites exempt from licence	..	..	..	..	..	nil

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses

Number in the district	..	..	..	..	2
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	3
Number of contraventions found	..	..	..	..	1
Number of defects remedied	..	..	..	..	1

Ice Cream

Number of manufacturers on the register	..	..			nil
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream					21
Number of inspections of premises made	..	..			41
Number of contraventions found	..	..			5
Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	nil
Number of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	5

Meat Products

Number of premises registered for manufacturer of meat products					3
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	2
Number of contraventions found	..	..	..	..	nil

Other Food Premises

Number of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses, and premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream and meat products)	..	..	..	..	54
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	37
Number of contraventions found	..	..	..	..	7
Number of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	5

Slaughterhouses

Number licensed -

Abattoir type	..	..	..	..	nil
Private	..	..	..	..	1
Number operated by local authority	..	..	..	..	nil

the following table gives details of meat inspection.

Carcases inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	48	-	1	-	-	-
Number inspected	48	-	1	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcases condemned ..	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcases condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approx. weight of condemned meat (offal) = 31 lbs.

Other Foods Condemned.

Meat Pies	2	Corned Beef	7 tins
Ham	2 tins	Salmon	11 tins
Apricots	129 tins	Pears	6 tins
Peaches	9 tins	Cherries	4 tins
Pineapple	25 tins	Grape Fruit	4 tins
Grapes	5 tins	Plums	2 tins
Fruit Salad	8 tins	Vegetables (various)	3 tins
Tomatoes	14 tins	Creamed rice	3 tins
Pears (imported)	251 boxes	Evaporated milk, etc.,	2 tins
ditto	1,508 lbs.		

Total weight of all condemned foods - 13,335 lbs. approx.

Method of disposal -

Meat: Offensive trade collectors.

Other Foods: Tipping under supervision.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults	...	...	nil
Number of houses with pail closets	...	...	32
Number of houses with water closets	...	...	1,445
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets			3

The Council operates a pail closet emptying service

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed etc.,	4
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished ..	2

The Council operates a cesspool/septic tank emptying service

WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic.

Number of houses supplied from public mains - in house	1,448
- not in house	7
Number of houses supplied from private sources - in house	5
- not in house	nil
Number of private sources considered to be unsatisfactory	nil

Swimming Pools.

Number in operation	.. .	...	...	1
Number fitted with continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination	...	...	...	1
Number of samples taken for chemical or bacteriological examination	...	...	...	nil

GENERAL

Offensive Trades.

Number of premises in the district	...	...	1
Number of inspections made	...	...	1
Number of contraventions remedied	nil

Knackers Yard.

Number licensed	nil
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Shops Act, 1950

Number of shops inspected	nil
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Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Number of premises licensed	98
Number of inspections made	...	...	25
Number of defects found	...	...	1
Number of defects remedied	...	...	1

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Number of premises disinfected	...	...	nil
Number of premises subject to disinfestation			1

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Number of premises from which refuse is collected		1,566
Frequency of collection	... ..	weekly
Method of disposal	... ..	Part controlled tipping

Nuisances Abated.

Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	...	2
		(after informal intimation)

Rodent Control.

Number of rodent operatives employed	...	1
		(part-time)
Number of premises treated - dwellinghouses		27
- other premises		21
The service covers domestic, business and agricultural premises.		

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	11	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	56	34	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exc. out-workers premises)	25	51	-	-
Total:	92	87	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	-	-	-	1	-

3. Outwork.

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year.

